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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/611,158	07/06/2000	Richard A. Floyd	RSW9-2000-0043-US1	5462
36736	7590	06/07/2005		EXAMINER
DUKE W. YEE YEE & ASSOCIATES, P.C. P.O. BOX 802333 DALLAS, TX 75380			CHANG, JUNGWON	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2154	

DATE MAILED: 06/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/611,158	FLOYD ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Jungwon Chang	2154

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 December 2004.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-3,5-12,14-23 and 25-29 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-3,5-12,14-23 and 25-29 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is responsive to amendment filed on 12/23/2004. Claims 1-3, 5-12, 14-23 and 25-29 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 5-12, 14-23 and 25-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's Admitted Prior Art, hereinafter AAPA, in view of Smith et al, "Content-Based Transcoding of Images in the Internet", IBM, 1998.

4. Smith was cited on PTO-892 in prior office action dated 10/1/2004.

5. As to claim 1, AAPA discloses the invention substantially as claimed, including a method of formatting (i.e., customizing) content data for presentation on a client device (510, fig. 5) (i.e., transcoding is the process of customizing data content...transcoding is performed for a variety of reasons including

meeting the unique presentation requirements of a particular type of client device, specification, page 1, lines 9-21), comprising:

receiving a request for content data (i.e., HTTP Request, fig. 5; when a client device sends a content request to a server; specification, page 1, lines 22-23), the request having client device characteristic information (i.e., the request header includes information identifying the device type, user identification, passwords, URL requested, HTTP method used; specification, page 1, line 24 - page 2, line 8);

generating generic content data (i.e., content generator servlet, 540, fig. 5; the retrieved content is passed to a transcoding servlet, 550, fig. 5 as generic HTML; specification, page 2, lines 24-27); and

transcoding said generic content data to produce transcoded content data (i.e., transcoding servlet, 550, fig. 5; the transcoding servlet, 550, fig. 5 encodes the generic HTML; specification, page 3, lines 1-3).

6. AAPA discloses transcoding said generic content data to produce transcoded content data (i.e., transcoding servlet, 550, fig. 5; the transcoding servlet, 550, fig. 5 encodes the generic HTML; specification, page 1, lines 9-21; page 3, lines 1-3). However, AAPA does not specifically disclose storing the client device characteristic information; and transcoding said generic content data using said client device characteristic information. Smith discloses storing the client device characteristic information (Table 5; page 10, section 3.2. Client device characteristics); and transcoding said generic content data using said

client device characteristic information (page 10, section 3.3. Transcoding policies; transcoding based upon image type and client device capabilities). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of AAPA and Smith because Smith's storing the information and transcoding would appropriately manipulate the requested content data in order to fit into the client.

7. As to claims 2 and 3, AAPA further discloses transcoding is performed by a transcoding servlet (i.e., transcoding servlet, 550, fig. 5; the transcoding servlet, 550, fig. 5 transcodes the generic HTML; specification, page 3, lines 1-3), and wherein the transcoding servlet obtains the client device information from the preamble servlet (i.e., servlet engine, 530, fig. 5; the HTTP request is passed to a servlet engine which invokes a content generator servlet 540, passing the request information. The retrieved content is passed to a transcoding servlet 550; specification, page 2, lines 24-27).

8. As to claim 5, it is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 1 above.

9. As to claim 6, AAPA further discloses generating a response message including a transcoded content data (i.e., transcoding servlet 550, fig. 5 transcodes the generic HTML; specification, page 3, line 1); and transmitting the response message to the client device (i.e., forwards the transcoded generic HTML to the handheld PC (client) via the servlet engine and web server, as a

HTTP response message; specification, page 3, lines 1-3).

10. As to claim 7, AAPA further discloses the request is HTTP request message (i.e., HTTP Request, fig. 5; when a client device sends a content request to a server; specification, page 1, lines 22-23), and wherein the client device characteristic information is obtained from a header of the HTTP request message (i.e., the request header includes information identifying the device type, user identification, passwords, URL requested, HTTP method used; specification, page 1, line 24 - page 2, line 8).

11. As to claim 8, it is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 1 above.

12. As to claim 9, AAPA further discloses the header includes at least the client device type and one or more of user identification, passwords, URL requested and HTTP method used (specification, page 1, line 24 - page 2, line 8).

13. As to claim 10, AAPA further discloses network server (i.e., web server; fig. 5).

14. As to claim 11, it is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 1 above. In addition, AAPA discloses a preamble servlet (i.e., servlet engine, 530, fig. 5); a content generator (i.e., content generator servlet, 540, fig. 5) coupled to

the preamble servlet (i.e., HTTP request is passed to a servlet engine 530 which invokes a content generator servlet 540, passing the request information; specification, page 2, lines 24-26); a transcoding servlet (i.e., transcoding servlet, 550, fig. 5) coupled to the content generator (specification, page 2, lines 26-27), wherein when a request for the content data is received by the apparatus (i.e., client device sends a content request to a server; specification, page 1, lines 22-23), the request having client device characteristic information in a data structure (i.e., the request header includes information identifying the device type, user identification, passwords, URL requested, HTTP method used; specification, page 1, line 24 - page 2, line 8).

15. As to claims 12 and 22, they are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 2 above.

16. As to claims 14, 17, 23, 25 and 28, they are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claims 3, 5 and 8 above.

17. As to claims 15 and 26, they are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 6 above.

18. As to claims 16 and 27, they are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 7 above.

19. As to claim 18, it is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 9

above.

20. As to claim 19, AAPA further discloses the preamble servlet echoes the

request to the content generator (i.e., the HTTP request is passed to a servlet

engine, i.e, preamble servlet, which invokes, i.e., echoes a content generator

servlet, i.e., content generator; specification, page 2, lines 24-26).

21. As to claim 20, it is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 10

above.

22. As to claim 21, it is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claims 1 and

11 above. In addition, AAPA discloses a computer program product (i.e.,

servlets, fig. 5; servlet is a small program that runs on a server) in a computer

readable medium (530, 540, 550, fig. 5) for formatting content data for

presentation on a client device (i.e., transcoding is the process of customizing

data content...transcoding is performed for a variety of reasons including

meeting the unique presentation requirements of a particular type of client

device, specification, page 1, lines 9-21); and displaying content data on said

client device (i.e., web browser on handheld pc with gray scale display, 510, fig.

5; transcoding servlet transcodes the generic HTML and forwards it to the

handheld PC via the servlet engine and web server, as a HTTP response

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message; specification, page 3, lines 1-3).

23. Applicant's arguments, see page 10, filed on 12/23/2004, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1, 11 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Smith et al, "Content-Based Transcoding of Images in the Internet", IBM, Sept. 1998.

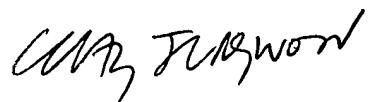
24. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jungwon Chang whose telephone number is (703)305-9669. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00 (Monday-Friday).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A Follansbee can be reached on (703)305-8498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

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system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



JWC

May 26, 2005